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The Standard.

"Nil falsi autem nil veri non autem dicere."—Cicero.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 18, 1861.

OUR REPORTS OF BUENOS AYRES.

With our prisons full of murderers, our courts crowded with witnesses, our camps infested with hordes of vagabonds, crime of every description on the increase, security for life and property diminishing, the "Ferro Carril" of Rosario asks us to be silent, not to say a word about such things, as our remarks upon the *efete* administration of justice are calculated to impede immigration. We must say that we are surprised at our Rosario colleague, and his observations have disturbed our confidence in the independence character of the "Ferro Carril." Could our colleague point to one solitary instance where we chronicled a murder which had never occurred, he might have more reason to complain; but, so far from this, there are numerous cases daily published in the native papers which we never reprint. It is our aim, object, and ambition to call public attention, not to the state of crime in the camp, for we firmly believe that the criminal calendar in this country is not in excess of that of any other, but the scandalous state of our code of criminal procedure, the monstrous farce of our judiciary. Crime is on the increase in this country, not on account of any augmentation of depravity, but that the people, the country, the foreigners, the gauchos, the sheepfarmers, all regard the bench as a humbug, the prison but a screen, the bar a speculation. No truer criterion can our readers have of the integrity of our principles, than the fact, that with all our anxiety to increase immigration, we seek to pass over in silence the greatest and worst social abuse a country could be afflicted with, "judicial impotence."

From the *teniente alcalde*, in his *chiripa* and *potro* boots, to the judge in the supreme court, there is the same sleepy system, which in the eyes of all foreigners demands the most sweeping reform.

We have written on this subject until the patience of our readers has been exhausted; and if we are now to hold silent, when the most flagrant murders are committed, not only on the *estancias*, but in the very outskirts of this city, we would, indeed, be undeserving the reputation we have obtained from all parties of impartiality and independence.

Our reviews for Europe are written expressly for one purpose, and that is, to establish for this country a good character in Europe. We see no necessity for embodying in them the murder of a milkman or the assassination of a sheepfarmer; but our readers at home will, no doubt, place more reliance on our statements, respecting the good traits of this country, when they see we have the courage and the honesty to call public attention to the perpetration of crime, which owes its increase to impunity.

We cannot and will not be silent on such subjects, until a proper reform is introduced. Nearly every steamer from Rosario brings us down one or more prisoners, who, by right should be tried, convicted and punished in the place where their crimes were committed, and not sent down to the already overflowing prison in Buenos Ayres—from whence they either escape or are sent to the frontier as soldiers. Will our querulous colleague tell us what became of the pirates who, about two years ago, were arrested by the active Captain of the Port? Is it not notorious that these ruffians are this moment either soldiers or vagabond gauchos? and yet, if to-morrow some murder or robbery is committed by these identical men, the "Ferro Carril" wishes us to let it pass in silence and not to frighten away immigrants by publishing the fact.

It is manifestly our own pecuniary interest to favor and promote immigration, since every new-comer is another subscriber to our paper. It must, however, be borne in mind that a newspaper is but the mirror of society, and its value increases according to the truthfulness of its reflection. It is not

fair to reproach us, then, with the deformity of a subject, if the likeness is correct, and this is admitted by the "Ferro Carril" in a recent article on the utter impunity of crime, which we copied into our columns. We could point to the "Liverpool Albion" and other English papers, which charged us with deceiving readers at home by painting everything *couleur de rose*; while some of our colleagues here censure us for the very contrary. There is an old proverb, *In medio stat virtus*, and while avoiding extremes we may draw down the anger of both, we are guided by the conviction that we fulfil the precept of the great English master:

"To hold, as 'twere, the mirror up to nature;
To show Virtue her own feature, Scorn her own image,
And the very age and body of the time,
His form and pressure."

AMATEUR THEATRICALS FOR THE UNITED STATES SANITARY COMMITTEE.

On Tuesday evening, for the first time in Buenos Ayres, we had the pleasure of assisting at public English theatricals. The novelty of the attraction, no less than the charitable purpose in view, drew a full house: there were present about 700 persons, including the most respectable American, English, and German families of our city. The pretty Franco-Argentine Theatre presented a very gay appearance, but unfortunately the *cazuela* (that hideous Spanish invention) was almost empty, being contrary to English taste and custom. The arrangements were complete in every respect. Each person was presented with a play-bill at entrance, and a few American gentlemen acted as box-keepers, escorting the ladies to their stalls.

The curtain rose a little after eight o'clock, the first piece being "A Bachelor of Arts." *Harry Jasper* fell to the lot of a gentleman whose name we had often heard in connection with private theatricals, but on the present occasion he played the hero of the comedy with all the tact of a professional artist, and far exceeded our expectations. The role of heroine was no less admirably supported by a young lady, whose patronymic is familiar in the vicinity of Barney Castle. Her manner throughout was graceful and self-possessed, and her acting worthy of a countrywoman of Miss O'Neill. An American lady assumed the part of *Mrs. Hardwicke* with great success. *Andrew Wyllie* was impersonated by an English friend of ours, whose drollery at times was imitable, showing that he had learned his part not merely in words, but in feeling, and he certainly divided the palm with *Jasper*; the latter failed miserably in his drunken fit, but in the rest he was decidedly above par. *Frederick Adderly* and *Adolphus Hardwicke* played very well, although it was easy to see they were amateurs. *Mat-thee* could hardly have been better. This piece was decidedly the best, and elicited the most hearty applause: there was not a single slip, and the players knew their parts so well, that we could not perceive the existence of a prompter.

In the interlude, the "Soldiers' Chorus" of "Faust," was splendidly sung by the Teutonia and Glee Clubs, and met with an enthusiastic encore, which was politely acceded to.

The burlesque of "Ticklish Times" is a very poor composition, whose only merit is its extreme extravagance. *Sir William Ramsey* was weak, and devoid of the *sangfroid* of *Janson*, or the energy of *Mr. Hobbs*. *Mrs. Hobbs* and *Winifred* played admirably, but *Dot* was certainly the best character, and her *naivete* and *coquetterie* were rewarded with frequent and rapturous applause. *Uncle Rodkins* was pretty good. The dresses call for particular praise, being got up both in this and the first pieces with consummate taste.

The evening's entertainment was a decided and brilliant success: the ladies especially supported their characters with such consummate grace and ease as to merit an ovation. Each of them was presented with a handsome bouquet. The gentlemen have been equally happy in gaining favour with the audience, and, we are happy to say, there were but four persons discontented with the performances.

In returning well-merited thanks to the talented players, we may be permitted to speak not only in the name of the foreign public in general, and the audience in particular, but still more for those wounded sufferers to whom consolation and relief will be afforded through their generous labours. The receipts for the night cannot have been less than a thousand silver dollars.

Before concluding, we will make a passing remark about our project of English theatricals. It was the opinion of most people present, that our foreign English-speaking public is well able to support such an enterprise; and that with a little labor some pieces might be got up with sufficient success once a week to fill the theatre.

After the performances Mr. Folmar invited the lady and gentlemen amateurs to partake of a splendid supper, which proved a brilliant finale to the evening.

* Those were policemen, ignorant of our language, and consequently unfitted for criticism in this case.

EDITOR'S TABLE.

The amateur theatricals on Tuesday evening were without exception the most successful ever known in Buenos Ayres; no one supposed that the young ladies and gentlemen who performed were gifted with such dramatic talent as they have proved themselves. We have a Helen Faucett and a Kean amongst us without knowing it until now. We hope such decided talent will henceforward have more frequent opportunity to charm and enliven our limited foreign circle.

Yesterday was a busy day in town; the politicians were mustering strong at the Congress Hall before it was opened, the people in the Government house were busy getting some English and German despatches translated, which had been received by the packet; the ladies were all preparing for the concert in Colon, and the brokers were making calculations as to the closing price of paper money on the 31st of August. Buenos Ayres looked rather gay yesterday, the weather being fine, and very little dust; new faces were remarked in the streets, shops crowded, carriages dashing from street to street. This city is going ahead at a rapid pace, and the camp too we are happy to say is beginning to show signs of progress. We received a letter from San Nicolas yesterday, in which it is stated that the sowing of wheat up there is on the most gigantic scale; the people from the camp can hardly get into the town, the place is so shut up with wheat *chacras*. Maize is not so much sown as formerly, and yet we cannot discover the reason; the price of this grain is always where there are means of transit, very remunerative; the consumption is estimated at seven hundred fanegas a day in this city alone, and owing to the fashionable habits in town it will shortly be one thousand fanegas a day, yet every one prefers to sow wheat. If we had a minister who would take the pains to look this matter up, very probably we should have more maize *chacras*.

The Lobos railway seems likely to be carried out. We are assured by respectable parties that some of the first men in the country have taken the matter up with great vigour. Sr. Don Marcos Paz is the titular chairman of the new enterprise. It is a mistake however to suppose that the Provincial Government can of itself build this road by getting a credit from the bank. Paper dollars will never build a railway, simply because we have to get every thing from home, and if our enlightened minister thinks that by "raising the wind" at the bank he can make a branch railway from Moron to Lobos he must shut his eyes to the fact that our manufacturers at home have not yet opened their eyes to the advantage of selling railway iron for paper dollars.

On Saturday another broker lost his horse, saddle, and bridle; it is really too bad that our friends the brokers should be so constantly victimized. It appears that there is a certain black man, who wages this inveterate hostility to the brokers. His excuse is the great injury which the speculation in ounces causes his country. M. Cazon ought to send the fellow at once to Bahia Blanca.

Our colleague, the "Pueblo," publishes a terrible article on the future of the Banda Oriental, in which it says that all the lawyers, doctors, officers, &c., sons of the Republic of Uruguay, should at once leave Buenos Ayres and shoulder a rifle in defence of their country; either that, or be prepared in a few months to swear allegiance to Brazil. Our colleague, the "Tribuna," has also a long article on the subject; but it lacks the fire of our evening colleague.

Our Congress men were busy all day on Tuesday with the very important topic respecting where the remains of General San Martin should be buried: some members thought in Santa Fé, others Buenos Ayres, as if it was a subject even deserving the attention of the house for one moment. The Minister, we think, is the proper man to regulate such matters. The time for closing Congress will arrive before one single important measure will be passed.

Messrs. Sherman and Co., we are glad to hear, are building the new steamer for the Upper Uruguay. This respectable firm has purchased a splendid site for a dockyard in the vicinity of San Fernando, where they purpose building and repairing steamers, &c.

Mr. Wells informs us that his next ascent will take place on the 11th of September. We suppose this, how-

ever, depends on the success of his lottery project.

Offers have been already made to Mr. Wheelwright for several leagues of camp adjoining the railway. One gentleman called on us yesterday to say, that he is ready to purchase four square leagues and stock them immediately. It is inconceivable the number of applications made to us about these lands.

Owing to the war in the United States, several wealthy Southern planters purpose settling in this country: some have already arrived, and several more are on their way. One gentleman from South Carolina has written to his friends here, stating that they may expect him in a few months: he brings with him a capital of 250,000 patacons. All these parties intend to locate in Santa Fé. In a few years' time the lands in that province will be worth as much, if not more, than those of Buenos Ayres.

The National Government has consulted one of the leading engineers at present in this city on the proposals sent in by an English house for building the railway from Concordia to Restauracion; his report we understand is favorable, and will be laid before Congress when the members have time to discuss such subjects.

Tuesday was the feast of San Roque; as this is the Irish church in this city the religious function was numerously attended by our countrymen; it was one of the grandest that ever took place in that church.

The last news we have from San Juan is that the guns were firing every ten minutes, for the death of the Governor, but about the silver mines not one syllable: it is said in town that Mr. Rickard is coming down shortly to arrange with the Buenos Ayres stockholders.

One of our leading American merchants entertained at his house the amateur actors and actresses after the performance on Tuesday night; dancing was kept up until the wee hours.

We had no news whatever from Montevideo yesterday. The Pavon arrived true to her time, and brought us files from the interior. Everything is quiet up there. Rosario is crowded with foreigners.

The sale of the *Escalada* altos at the corner of the Plaza Victoria and Defensa comes off this evening at the Cabildo. We hope some of our friends will buy it, as it is the best property in the city.

TERRIBLE EXCITEMENT.

EXTRAORDINARY BRICK ROW.

Our city and country readers will learn with surprise that there is a terrible commotion amongst the Basques, in consequence of a law, or Municipal order, whereby all the brick-kilns in Buenos Ayres, within 40 squares of the Plaza, must be removed.

We are at a loss to discover the motive for passing the law in question, as brick-kilns cause no unpleasant smells, or infectious odors. The Basques say that it is a conspiracy got up in the Government House against them. Several of the proprietors of valuable kilns have protested against this summary mode of ejectment, and insist that the law in question is contrary to the Constitution, and should not be obeyed. A meeting was held on Tuesday night by some of the principal brick-makers in the city: the greatest indignation was manifested, and several perspiring proprietors waxed so warm at the contemplation of their grievances that, had any one dared to defend the conduct of the Municipality or Legislative bigwigs, a row would most unquestionably have ensued. There can be no doubt that the brick-makers have just cause of complaint, inasmuch as many of them will be reduced almost to beggary, although last week owning establishments worth several hundred thousand dollars; besides, it will prove a measure highly inconvenient for the public at large, inasmuch as, except for the purposes of a row, there are no more bricks to be got. Such sweeping enactments as the one in question should always provide sufficient time for the removal of present establishments, instead of throwing the owners into the street, as at present. We take part with the brick men, as we consider they have just cause of complaint.

The proprietors of the kilns unanimously resolved that at all future elections no more brick-bats should be supplied gratuitously to either *Crudos* or *Cocidos*, as they were both hostile to the interest and welfare of the brick-kiln owners of Buenos Ayres.

THE TIMES' ACCOUNT OF THE LAST BATTLE.

The battle of Friday last, of which but very slight and cursory mention has been made by the War Department, but of which the full details have been communicated to the public by witnesses of and participants in its horrors, was precipitated by General

Grant with the intention of making it the crisis of the campaign. The position assumed was supposed to be the key to Richmond, *via* the Chickahominy; but as on all previous occasions since the passage of the Rapidan, the Federal commander found it impossible either to surprise or defeat his ever-vigilant opponent. In less than ten minutes the battle was ended. The Confederate shot poured through the masses of the Federals, cutting them down by hundreds at one discharge—so thick were their advancing ranks; and in almost less time than it takes to write down the sentence which records their bravery and their doom upwards of 6,000 men received their death-wound and lay sprawling and helpless on the bloody field. Even the stoicism of Grant, though not outwardly moved, as far as the eyes of his watchful Aides could discover, gave way. He ordered no renewal of the charge that had cost so many thousands, inclusive of five Generals and twenty Colonels; and, after hasty consultation with General Meade, and afterwards with Generals Hancock and Warren, appears to have made up his mind that he was not on the right road to Richmond, and that he had either to besiege it by regular process or find some other and more available route by which he could carry it by strategy or a *coup de main*.

People who are ordinarily rabid for the prosecution of the war are becoming alarmed at Grant's contempt for human life. He values his legions no more than if they were coveys of partridges. Already it is whispered that nearly 1,100 officers is to be included in the 90,000 or 100,000 men who have been killed, wounded, and taken prisoners since the beginning of his sanguinary march. He is spoken of as the "butcher," and a requisition is hinted at calling on the President to remove him. Not only the friends of the South, but multitudes of earnest Northern men, have already come to the conclusion that his campaign is a failure—that he has done his best and can do no more, and that he has already done as little as McClellan at a cost ten times as fearful. To-day some English officers and newspaper correspondents, who arrived in this city from the front, report that the losses of Friday last were nearer 15,000 than 7,000; that on Saturday and Sunday 5,000 or 6,000 more were sacrificed to the obstinacy of the Lieutenant-General, and that a spirit of disaffection has arisen in the army, which threatens to become a mutiny, if the men continue to be driven like machines against impregnable positions, without the slightest solicitude whether ten or ten thousand lives are sacrificed in the attempt.

The New York advices this week contain some statistics regarding the United States' debt. On the 14th ult. its total amount was \$46,180,000., showing an increase of 51,500,000. in little more than 14 weeks, or at the rate of 505,000. a day, at which rate on July 1, the end of the fiscal year, the aggregate will be 370,000,000. Of the increase during the past three months only 11,300,000. had been from issues of stock, the remainder being in convertible currency. Since July last year the increase in the Government paper currency had been 60,000,000., or at the rate of about 6,000,000. a month, and the national banks within the same period had issued 3,200,000. In view of these facts, and also bearing in mind that if peace were concluded to-morrow, an enormous augmentation would have to be made to wind up existing liabilities, a member of Congress recently made the following observations:

"The debt of England pays an interest of from 3 to 3½; that of the United States from 6 to 7 per cent. The interest of our debt, estimating it at even 60,000,000., will be \$6,000,000., while the interest on the British debt is 28,000,000.; in other words, 36,000,000. interest money will have to be collected off our 2,200,000,000. of property, while England only collects 23,000,000. from her 6,400,000,000. of property. The burden of our interest will therefore be three times as great as that of Great Britain."

Of the new loan just announced it was believed a considerable sum would be taken by foreign capitalists to supply the unabated demand on the part of German investors.

The blockade-runner *Pevensay*, with arms and stores, was run ashore near Beaufort, North Carolina, by the Federal steamer *Newbern* on the 9th inst. She was blown up by her crew shortly after striking the beach. The estimated value of the vessel and cargo is \$1,000,000.

Offers to the amount of \$70,000,000 on account of the new \$75,000,000 loan, at premiums varying from 1 to 3 per cent., have been received at Washington. Mr. Chase has accepted \$40,000,000 of those at 4 per cent. and upwards.

A joint resolution, which originated in the Senate, for the constitutional abolition of slavery, failed to receive the necessary two-thirds vote in the House of Representatives on the 15th; 94 members voted for, and 65 against it.

Mr. Vallandigham has left Canada and returned to Ohio. On the 15th he made a speech at a Democratic convention in Hamilton, in which he declared that he would hereafter defend his liberty with his life, unless deprived of it by due process of law. He subsequently proceeded to his residence at Dayton.

FEDERAL AND CONFEDERATE CRUISE.—The American war steamer Kearsage arrived in Dover roads at 6 o'clock yesterday evening. It had been stated in some of the French papers that a successor to the Alabama would probably be waiting off Cherbourg when the Federal vessel left that port, and that another naval engagement might take place, in which the South would have an opportunity of retrieving its late defeat. No new Alabama, however, seems to have appeared; but it is asserted that a steamer, the Jedd, which left Bordeaux on the 22nd of June, is to take the place of the notorious privateer. On this subject the "Gironde" of the 4th says:—"It will be recollected that a mystery surrounded the departure of the Jedd. This mystery seems likely to be maintained. In fact, it was Wednesday, the 22nd June, that the Jedd quitted our port for Amsterdam; the voyage between the two cities being ordinarily only four days, we ought five days ago at least to have heard of the arrival in the Dutch port of the steamer built and armed by M. Arman. But no commercial journal that we know of has said a word upon the subject. The voyage of the Jedd has certainly something strange and unusual about it, and the future will soon show that the anticipations respecting her were only too well founded." The "Opinion Nationale" asserts that the vessel here referred to will soon reappear, fully armed and manned, and with the Confederate flag flying. Captain Semmes, it is said, is too ill to take the command of her. This duty will consequently devolve upon the first lieutenant of the late Alabama, whose appointment is expected to arrive about the middle of the present month. If the statements of the French papers are to be relied on, there will soon be no lack in the Channel of war vessels belonging to the opposing Powers. According to those statements, the Florida is already there; the Jedd, as we have seen, is being got ready; and "the South" is probably preparing a display of fresh forces; while, on the other hand, we learn that the Federal steamer Niagara left Antwerp on the 2d inst. to cruise in the Channel, and that a new Federal steamer, the Macedonian built upon the same model as the Kearsage and armed with heavy guns, is expected. The "Presse" thinks that a far more "dramatic engagement" than that in which the Alabama perished, may accordingly be looked for at no distant date.

PRESENTS TO MME. MOLLO.

The "Pueblo" gives the following list of *cadeaux*, received by Mme. Mollo on her benefit-night, from her numerous admirers.

1. A magnificent bouquet, with a casket containing a pair of diamond rosettes; initials, A. K.
2. Another bouquet, and a gold brooch with ten brilliants; initials, M. N. and companions.
3. A cushion of white and rose-colored silk, with a bracelet of ten rubies and two pearls.
4. An envelope containing a sovereign with a ribbon attached from which hung a ring with a large ruby and twelve diamonds; initials, M. W.
5. A workbox with gold-mounted furniture, and a richly embroidered handkerchief; initials, M. P.
6. A beautiful bunch of camellias; initials, D. V. de M.
7. A pyramid of artificial flowers, with a gold crown on top, bearing the inscription, "To Marietta Mollo, on her Benefit, 12th August, Buenos Ayres"; initials, M. C. D. O.
8. A bouquet with yellow ribbons; initials, M. C. M.
9. Two wreaths, presented by her companions, L. L. & A. M. C.
10. A bouquet with silver-tipped ribbons, by the prima donna, Briol.
11. A crown of artificial flowers; initials, A. N.
12. A wreath of flowers; initials, M. P.
13. A lady's toilette; initials, M. B.
14. Another artificial crown; no name.
15. A wreath of white and red camellias; initials, V. A.
16. A handsome garland of velvet and gold flowers; by the chorus.
17. Seven different bouquets conveyed by little boys from the occupants of the *cazuela* and pit.

10. A canary and several pigeons; by the eccentric Irish gentleman.

The band of the Italian Legion escorted the prima-donna to and from the opera house.

THE ROSARIO ELECTIONS.

A supplement of the "Ferro-carriil," published on Monday, gives an account of the election of the previous day. The Club Pueblo is accused of having resorted to Buenos Ayrean tactics, as saulting the polling-booths with revolvers and deadly missiles. One of the Club Libertad was killed, and we hear of three or four wounded. The soldiers were called out, but did not fire. The Libertad candidate, D. Domingo Palacios, was returned with an overwhelming majority—Palacios 1441, Amigo, 456; the other departments gave similar returns, so that the Government candidate takes his seat in the Chamber of Santa Fe.

GRAND BOW IN CONGRESS.

The attack on the Minister of Foreign Affairs came off yesterday in the National Chamber of Deputies.

D. Ruiz Moreno said he had been for a long time anxious to inquire of Dr. Elizalde how our affairs stood with the Banda Oriental. He was surprised, after the many affronts we had received from the Montevideo Government, that President Mitre volunteered his mediation. He would afterwards inquire relative to the threatened invasion by Brazil.

The Minister replied that it was deemed wiser to suspend our relations than to declare war against President Aguirre. The latter proposed to leave the arrangement of our difficulties to the decision of the Emperor of Brazil, which was accepted by the Argentine Government; but that of Montevideo wished afterwards to appoint as umpire the President of Paraguay.

Señor Moreno blamed the Cabinet for keeping these matters secret, and continued his interpellations when the evening papers were going to press. We regret not having been able to attend in person.

BRAZILIAN DIPLOMACY.

An epoch has now come for South American states, when might is right, and the strong find it convenient to oppress the weak. The principles of national rectitude are overlooked, when the desired results can be obtained by unscrupulous means. It is a new system of the Imperial school, trampling under foot the Law of Nations.

The present policy of the Brazilian Government is a daring violation of all diplomatic usages, and an outrage on international rights in the River Plate. The attitude of the Oriental Government bespeaks a people full of the sentiments of integrity and freedom. How is it possible to submit to the Imperial aggression, so long as there is a valiant heart or vigorous arm to uphold the flag of the Republic? Sor Saravia of course points out the impending arm of the master, ready to inflict punishment; an idea borrowed from the domestic habits of Brazil. But there is another circumstance doubly disgraceful, which is the opportunity taken by the Brazilian cabinet to urge an Ultimatum at the time that the Republic is desolated by civil war, its industry paralyzed, and its treasury so exhausted as hardly to suffice for current expenses in arranging the elements of defence, and when its demoralised army can make no resistance to such demands. At such a time the Brazilian Minister presents his imperious note, ready to follow it up by an appeal to the cannon. Brazil has reason to be proud of her title as first military power in this continent, when she seizes occasions like the present to show her strength.

What will the army of General Flores do, in this case? How will the Argentine Government act, being guarantee for the integrity and independence of the Oriental Republic? Will President Mitre accept the sophisms of Sor Saravia, or vindicate the interests of the sister-state?

To our idea Brazil is beginning to show her teeth, and it is expedient for us to watch these first dangerous symptoms, if we would not be fatally involved hereafter.

COLUMBIA.

COMMERCIAL CLERKS AND SHOP-BOYS NOT WANTED.

Mr. Editor,

I have noticed and been amused for the last month or two by the above notice to emigrants in your packet edition.

I really do not know whether they are wanted or not, not having read any laws on the equilibrium of demand and supply of the commodity, in the works of Adam Smith or other such eminent, distinguished or popular (excuse me for taking in vain, perhaps in ridicule, your very much used up adjectives of

adulation) authors, on the subject—commodity indeed I fear by many they are regarded. As I said, however, I do not propose to go into this, but intend to request a small portion of your space, in case that "should this meet the eye" of any misguided young man, who may have the intention of "taking up arms against," &c. to make his fortune in "Buenos Ayres," whether in Brazil or in Patagonia he may not be quite certain, that he may be able to judge for himself on which side balance of supply or pocket money may lie.

I have been here now for some little time, enough at least with the opportunities I have had, to be able to see into and to give some ideas on the treatment of that domesticated animal the British Commercial Clerk.

Poetry and imagination are very nice in their way, and it is all very pleasant in England to allow a little such wandering into the Elysium of Dreamland, and to fancy what famous things may be done by making a contract for six years' servitude in Buenos Ayres say at £100 per annum—I will take the above sum as a fair basis, though I have known British houses here who consider their rising staff as "passing rich with £20 (not £40) a year."

Facts are regarded by people of poetic imagination as ill-conditioned realities, brought up to be let slip at, and to overthrow any ingenious suggestions. Real facts however are not so easily to be got over; and are generally destined to upset any ideal riches to be got or kept in Buenos Ayres.

I shall not, however, pretend to go into statistics, or to show to the world, before resolving or contracting to come to Buenos Ayres, that his expenses, feed, wash, clothes, and amusements will effectually swamp any thing he may get up to £200 per annum. I will leave him however if he has dreams of strict economy, to take his calculations for everything at double what he would consider rational at home.

As to the amusements for our clerk I can say little. The British clerk is not a gregarious animal; he cannot like his fair-haired cousin the Texan keep together his own news club, gymnasium or singing society. He has tried them all, and miserably failed or split on some unlucky bone—vide the Glee Club (which is perhaps the best), or the Cricket, the F.A.R.S., the Debating Society, the Library, in fact all his collective institutions. His amusement then must be the opera, if he have cash and a musical soul; or at length he will settle down to his billiards every night, and his glass of punch and cocktail, increasing often so quickly in these habits that, as in many cases, if he has chanced to raise himself in position, they have become his character and his ruin.

The clerk may imagine that he can avoid these habits by dashing into B. Ayres, and making game as a society man, perhaps he may do so, but I would not have him sanguine; society here, like other British institutions, splits itself up into cliques and parties whose principle pleasure is to cavil at, or to slander each other, and our clerk soon turns again to his own room, his pipe and his books, and quietly loses his own individuality in that of the

CYNIC.

ON CHANGE.

August 17, 1864.

Paper price of ounces \$451.

Do. sovereigns \$138.

Things on 'Change to-day were a very different aspect to yesterday. Every one thought that specie was again looking up. The "bears" were absent from the hall, and the "bulls" had the place to themselves; still there is great apprehension felt, even amongst the most sanguine brokers. The Government project, every one says, will be thrown out, and as to the exchange of the bonds for the paper money, the bank directors state that so large a sum as ninety millions could not be easily got together without first calling in the "pagarés," and foreclosing the mortgages on half the houses in the city. As this cannot be conveniently done, the minister's project cannot be entertained. But why, has the paper money not been burnt this month? Every one on 'Change asks this question, we do not know who can answer it.

Respecting the remarks in yesterday's paper about the bills of a German house, said to have been returned by the packet, a slight misunderstanding has occurred, owing to a typographical error. We intended to say that the house in question was not doing a large business, but unfortunately the negative was omitted, and the consequence was, that some of our leading German houses took the imputation to themselves. Since so much has been needlessly said about the matter, and the house in question has

gone into liquidation, it can do no harm to say that the one referred to is that of Werner and Co.; but we believe the statement respecting the returned bills is incorrect. Patacons opened at 28.15, ran down to 28.10, but closed at 28.15 firm.

Cash sales, 12,395.

TIME SALES.

For Saturday 10,000 28 15
Aug. 31st 70,400 28 10
For various dates, from end of Sept. to end Dec. 90,000 28 00
There were no charters, the ship and produce brokers being very busy preparing for the

The Dutch barque Maria has been placed on the berth for Antwerp, by Messrs. J. P. Boyd and Co.

It requires a peculiar talent to comprehend the acts of our public men in the light in which they would wish; we for our part admit that we lack the attainment, for what to the masses in these countries appears sound and practical too often to us is subtle and delusive. Only a few weeks past we noticed a contract which the Corrientes Government had approved of, for the redemption of the paper money; to become a law it only needed the approbation of the Chambers. The terms of the contract were drawn up in a fair business-like manner, published in all the papers; any advantages derivable from the business were well secured to the province by the astute provisos of the Governor and his Minister—and yet by the last mail we learn that the gifted legislators of Corrientes regard the contract in such a light that they would not allow it to be even introduced for discussion or consideration. Now the plain fact of the matter seems to us that the Correntino paper dollar is one of the legislative spoils, which without an equivalent the people, who have the management of it, are unwilling to give up; to reform the currency in Corrientes is the very last thing which the Correntinos want, else why refuse to consider a contract which has no other object in view. The Correntinos are accustomed to their paper money, they enjoy the rise and fall in their medium, and dream probably of establishing at some future period a Bolsa of their own—the proposed contract would deprive them of all this, they therefore heap every epithet of abuse on the framers and signers of the contract. This all arises from allowing such a people to meddle with so important a matter as the currency. The Correntino legislators believe that an inconvertible paper money is a blessing, and an institution: imbued with these notions, they legislate for their country. What folly it is therefore to propose such a contract to such a body of men. The paper money of Corrientes can never be redeemed until other means are resorted to, other inducements held out than those embodied in the contract in question.

The Plaza Once de Setiembre was crowded yesterday; over one hundred carts arrived from the camp with hides, sheepskins, wheat, maize, &c.; before two o'clock everything was sold; the produce brokers are very rapacious at present.

Liverpool, 8th July, 1864.

Since our last report of 8th June the market for Buenos Ayres wool has been very quiet, and the transactions have been quite unimportant. The demand has been entirely confined to

the best qualities of merino in the grease and to washed wools with staple and free of burr. We do not expect much animation for some little time, but as the consumption is to a very large extent at present, manufacturers being very fully employed, we look for a good autumn demand, and think that prices will be well supplied.

The demand for Cordova and Santiago wools continues very good, and these classes are very saleable at 14d. to 14½d. per lb., according to quality.

QUOTATIONS.

Fine bred merino at 1s 7½d to 1s 9½d per lb, free from burr.
Good do. 1s 6½d to 1s 7d, nearly free from burr.
Do. crossed with Southdown, 1s 6d to 1s 6½d, per lb, nearly free from burr.
Good mestiza 1s 4½ to 1s 5½, do.
Middling to fair, more or less burry, 1s 4d to 1s 4½.
Strong do., pretty free from burr, 1½d to 1s 2½d.
Common native washed, do. 9d to 9½d.
Middling to good San Juan washed, do., 1s 2½d to 1s 3½d.
Middling to good Cordova washed, do., 1s 2d to 1s 2½d.
Inferior and earthy do., do., 1s 1d to 1s 1½d.
Do. in the grease, do., 9½ to 10d.
Middling and good Santiago washed, do., 9½d to 10d.
Merino in the grease, do. 10½d to 11½d.
Mixed do. and fine mestiza do. 9½d to 10d.
Mestiza low and medium, do. 7½d to 9½d.
Common and mixed do., 4d. to 5½d.

COLON THEATRE

ITALIAN OPERA COMPANY.
ON FRIDAY, 19TH AUGUST.
Seventeenth performance of the season.
M A R T A.
At Eight o'clock.

Theatre Franco-Argentin.

BOUFFES PARISIENS.

Sous la direction de Mr. D'HOTE.
Jeudi 18 de Aout,
1. representation du second abonnement. Deuxième début de Madame Fiorelle.
L'A HOUR QU'C'EST QUCA ?
Vaudeville en un acte.
Le Calife de la Rue Saint-Bon.
Vaudeville en un acte.
LA RUE DE LA LUNE.
Vaudeville en un acte.
Grand air et duo du deuxième acte de CHARLES VI.
Chantée par M. et Madame Fiorelle.
A 9 h ½ précises.
NOTA.—Il est ouvert un nouvel abonnement ne veng quatre représentations.

D. A. C. has received A. B's letter and sum enclosed.

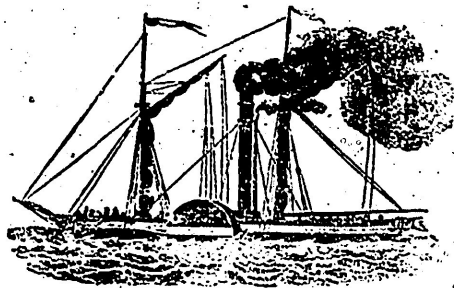
SOR D. TOMAS P. OLDEN.

Se ruega que este caballero pase por la imprenta del Standard por materias que le interesen mucho.

3 p A 18.

COOK.

A steady, respectable Woman, wants a situation as Plain Cook, in a small English family.
Letters addressed to M. M., Office of the "Standard."
A. 18. 3p.



LIVERPOOL, BRAZIL, AND RIVER PLATE STEAMERS.

The following Screw Steamers will be despatched at monthly intervals from Buenos Ayres for Rio de Janeiro, Bahia, Lisbon, and LIVERPOOL, (calling at Montevideo):—

	Tons Register.	Captain.	To Sail.
GALILEO.	1525	Russell, about	8th September.
KEPLER	1499	Russell	8th October.
COPERNICUS	1371	Godsoe	8th November.
HERSCHEL	1525	Bogart	October.
NEWTON	1171	—	To follow.
PTOLEMY	1171	—	To follow.

The GALILEO is shortly expected in this port, and cargo will be taken (by special agreement) if not previously full, up to and including the day previous to date of sailing.

Cargo for intermediate ports must have the destination distinctly marked on every package.

These Steamers have excellent accommodation for Saloon and Forward Passengers.

Apply to the Owners' Agents, Messrs. Darbyshire and Co., or to

JOHN P. BOYD & CO.,

15 p A 18

Calle San Martin, No. 56.

LA PREVISORA ARGENTINA.

LIFE ASSURANCE AND SAVING FUND ASSOCIATION OF B. AYRES

Capital Subscribed in first Three Months, 170,667 Pats. in 125 Shares.

DIRECTORS.
D. Miguel Amador, President
Bernabé Campo, Vice President
Antonio Marco del Pont
Jacobo Paravicini
Constante Santamaría

MANAGING COMMITTEE.
D. Estanislao Peña
J. A. Fernández
L. B. Wilcke
Mariano Billingham
Ladislao F. Martínez

GERENTE,
D. JUAN CASADO.
Domicilio, Buenos Ayres.

The PREVISORA ARGENTINA will receive subscriptions as follows:—
1st—On one's own life, in shares of Five Silver Dollars and upwards. These subscriptions liquidated at any time, at the subscriber's time and option.
2nd—Without loss of capital by death of the Insurer. Subscribers will be entitled to compound interest on their subscriptions and the proportional interest forfeited by the death of other shareholders in their class, whose capital, however, is returned.
3rd—With loss of capital by death of the Insurer. All shareholders of this class shall gain compound interest on their subscriptions, besides a proportional part of the capital and interest of all who die in their class.
All these subscriptions may be paid weekly, monthly, quarterly, half yearly, or yearly.
The capital of the Company shall be invested only in landed property (fincas) and with the greatest security.
The Board of Inspection, composed of subscribers, shall have charge of all the operations of the Company.

Subscriptions in Paper Money.

The Directors, wishing to enlarge the operations of the Society, have acceded to the request of many people in this city, and determined to issue shares payable in Paper Money of Buenos Ayres, under the following conditions:—
Article 65—From the 1st of April, 1864, shares shall be issued to such persons as may wish to pay in Paper Money of Buenos Ayres, and in accordance with Article 17 chapter 6 of the Statutes of the Society, the lowest sum receivable 200 dollars annually, payable in one sum, or in instalments subject to the following rules:—
1st—For Paper Money Subscribers sections will be opened and kept separate from Silver Money Subscribers.
2nd—The liquidation of the sums belonging to the sections of Paper Money Subscribers will be administered according to Article 31 of the Statutes, and for account of these particular sections.
By these means the Directors hope to gain its object, which is to enable the poorer classes to enjoy all the advantages of the society.
For further particulars apply at the Company's Office, No. 87 Calle S. Martín (altes), where prospectuses and circulars may be had.



SEWING MACHINES

CALLE PERU, 47

A large assortment of improved Chain and Lock Stitch Sewing Machines from the most celebrated Manufacturers.
These Machines stitch, hem, bind, fell, run, braid, embroider, and gather, without basting; sew equally well on all kinds of cloth, and are specially recommended for family use.

THOMAS H. BELL,
No. 47 CALLE PERU.

THE BRITISH AND FOREIGN CHINA, EARTHENWARE, AND GLASS STORE, 57-DEFENSA-57

Just opened to the Public. The largest Stock in town. Earthenware Goods of all descriptions. An immense variety of Glass Goods. English, French, and German China Articles.

Table Sets, Toilet Sets, Tea Sets, Coffee Sets.

Low Prices—Fixed Prices.

Terms—Cash.

WILLIAM FERGUSON AND CO.,
57-DEFENSA-57.

(Corner of Potosí)

N.B.—The Stock will be shortly increased by arrivals from Europe. j13

Corrales Portátiles de Hierro y Madera para Oveja.
Corrales Portátiles de Hierro para Caballos.
Corrales Portátiles de Hierro para hacienda Vacuna.
Bebederos de Hierro desde 60\$ vara.
Mojones de Hierro de todo precio.
Cercos de Hierro para Rodeos, Chacras, Potreros, Corrales &c.

Piletas de Hierro.
Nuevas Maquinas de estirar Alambre.
Maquinas de cortar Abojos y Cardos.
Mangas de sacar Agua.

VAN DE VELDE Hermanos,
Buen Orden 245, entre Chile y Méjico

Attention.

For Sale the Livery Stables situated in the Calle Peru No. 277, now is the time for a bargain as the good season is coming in. j13 p 12.

Great Bargain.

To be Let, a splendid piece of Camp, sufficient for three puestas for sheep, distant three leagues from the Villa Mercedes, on a lease for four years. Inquire of Don Sylvestre Torroba, Villa Mercedes. a 13 p 4 w

Miss Ellen Nolan,

(Supposed to be since married) Who came to this country in 1855, will hear of something to her advantage by applying at this Office.
Or to Messrs. GEO. BELL & SON, 12 p 12 151 Calle Moreno.

TO LET

Furnished apartments with or without Board at Calle Parque No. 82 Altos A 13 p 6.

Jameson's Real old Dublin Whiskey.

5 years old and bottled off sherry casks. Hibernian House, 64, 66 and 68 PIEDAD. a 10, 6 p

For Sale.

The yellow house situated at the entrance of the Boca road, with a piece of land adjoining it. For further particulars apply at the quinta next Mr. Billingham's tile yard at any hour. a 12, 15 p

TO LET

A nice Sala, boarded floor, with or without furniture. Calle del Temple No. 187. 3 p 13

Good English Cook.

A Man of some experience, who can give good references, seeks employment in an English family. Apply at 108 Calle Paraguay. 3 p 13.

MENSAGERIAS Y CORREOS NACIONALES INICIADORES.

127—CALLE 25 DE MAYO—127.

Through Tickets given to all parts of the Upper Provinces, and also to Chile and Bolivia. Parcels of all kinds, including remittance of money or valuable articles, despatched in like manner with the greatest safety.
Leaves Rosario for Mendoza, San Juan, and Chile every Tuesday.
Leaves Rosario for Córdoba every Tuesday and Saturday.
Leaves Rosario for Santiago, Tucuman, Salta, Jujuy, and Bolivia every Saturday.
Leaves Rosario for Catamarca every Tuesday.
Leaves Córdoba for Rio Cuarto every Wednesday, in conjunction with the Rosario Coach for San Luis, Mendoza, San Juan, and the Pacific.
The Office is open on all week days from 9 to 7, and on the evening preceding the sailing of the Pávon until 10 p.m. for receiving parcels, &c. Any parcel delivered on the day of sailing of the Pávon will be detained till the following week. On Sundays and Holidays the Office will be open until Noon.

NEW GOODS.

The English Drapery Establishment of Buenos Ayres, 49 51-CALLE DEFENSA 49 51.

GALBRAITH & HUNTER,

Beg to intimate that they have just received a large assortment of Ladies' White and Colored French Kid Gloves, best quality; Ladies White Cambric Handkerchiefs, all classes; Linen Damask Table Cloths and Napkins; Real Welsh Flannels; 9-4, 10-4, 11-4, and 12-4 Blankets; White Shirtings, Huck Towellings, Pilot Jackets, Stripe Shirts, best quality; White Dress Shirts, Collars, Ties, Scarfs, &c. Also a lot of heavy Scotch Tweeds very much under present value

49 51-CALLE DEFENSA-49 &



RIVER PLATE STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

LIVERPOOL AND RIVER PLATE DIRECT.

NAMES OF STEAMERS.

L. A. PLATA,
PARANA, PARAGUAY,
URUGUAY, UNA.

One of these Steamers will leave Liverpool for Montevideo and Buenos Ayres on the 1st of each month.

Cargo will be received on board of the steamers 48 hours after their arrival, to be delivered in any part of the United Kingdom, or on the Continent, being forwarded by railway and steamer for account of the Company, the bills of lading being signed with these conditions.

As the object of the Company is to extend and facilitate the existing traffic between Europe and the River Plate, the rates of freight will be very moderate.

Specie and Parcels will be received until the day before the steamers leave. The Steamer "UNA," to have left Liverpool on the 8th July, and expected in the course of a few days, will be the next opportunity. She has a fine large cabin on deck, capable of accommodating thirty cabin passengers, to whom Captain Batty guarantees his usual liberal treatment.

These Boats are excellent opportunities for families visiting Europe, more especially when consisting of ladies and children.

For Freight and Passage apply to the Sole Agents, HENRY A. GREEN & CO., 85 RECONQUISTA.

ENGLISH DRAPERY ESTABLISHMENT.

E. J. HASTLER

NEW GOODS

Received monthly and semi-monthly. London made BOOTS and SHOES in great variety.

61 CORRIENTES 61

Just received Direct,

A varied and splendid assortment of Goods, suitable for the winter season, extra heavy and sound, comprising 8-4, 9-4, 10-4, 11-4, and 12-4 blankets; sheetings and quilts, 4-4, 6-4, and 8-4; all wool plaids, plain and striped linseys, heavy French cashmere, 4-4 Orleans, first-class 4-4 fronting linen, and 11-4 linen sheeting, direct from Belfast, &c.

Lambs' wool vests, drawers and stockings cotton, do. do.

Boys, youths, and mens' woollen and cotton hosiery, Crimean shirts, &c. &c.

Also, pilot jackets and suits, boys and youths' do., heavy cord and mole pants, lined cheek shirts, white Hol land shirts with linen fronts, and wrists every size, &c; with many other articles too numerous to mention.

T. FALLON,
HIBERNIAN HOUSE,
61, 66 and 68 CALLE PIEDAD.

John Gentles,

WATCHMAKER;
At Urie & Muir's, 162 Calle de la Defensa. 1 m, A4

LIFE ASSURANCE.

The North British and Mercantile Insurance Company.

Established 1809.

Capital £2,000,000

The undersigned, Agents for this Company are now authorised to receive applications for Life Assurance, on the same terms as charged in the United Kingdom.

Prospectuses and all necessary information will be furnished on application Bates Stokes & Co.

55—Maypu—55.

Fire Insurance Policies granted on almost every description of property at the "reduced tariff" rates.

j 29 m.

A Card.

J. W. GOODMAN, Maestro Mayor, approved City Surveyor, begs leave to inform his friends that he has removed his office from Calle Tacuari to his house 404 Calle Cangallo, where he still continues to appraise houses and lands, collect rents, and as usual houses inspected. a 2, 1 m

COMMERCIAL ASSURANCE COMPANY.

Capital—£2,500,000, fully subscribed.

Agents for Buenos Ayres and the River Plate.

BRANDT SOHN, and CO.,

Calle de la Piedad, 208.

Jl. 1 m

To English Travellers.

Englishmen, and others visiting Buenos Ayres, will find every home comfort at the Hotel de la Paix, which is the largest and best Hotel in this city.

Charges are most moderate.

Wines superb
Table d'Hôte on European style.
Board, with room, gaslights, and attendance, from 5s. to 10s. per day.

HOTEL DE LA PAIX;
(Corner of Calle Cangallo and Calle Reconquista.)

J 26.

Notice.

The undersigned, Sole Agents in this city for the sale of the celebrated Brandy marked "JULUS ROBIN & Co." hereby caution the public that a spurious article in imitation of the genuine is now being offered on sale; the bottles of which are forged with the name of the aforesaid manufacturers, but are easily detected from the deficiency of their name being branded in the corks and ours as sole agents on each bottle.

Buenos Ayres, July 4th, 1864.

JOHN BEST & BROS.

j5, 1 m

Governess.

A Lady, a clergyman's daughter, who has had much experience in tuition; is anxious to obtain a situation as Resident Governess in Buenos Ayres. The course of instruction comprises English in its several branches, the use of the globes, drawing, painting, music, and instruction in singing, and the rudiments of French.

Pupils under 12 years of age preferred.

Apply to Messrs. G. and H. McKern, 25 Calle San Martín.

j 19 1 m

Good Camp.

To be rented, five leagues of excellent land, situate in the Partido de Pila.

For particulars, apply at 180, Calle Florida.

THE QUEEN FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL—£1,000,000.

Chief Office, QUEEN INSURANCE BUILDINGS LIVERPOOL.

Agents for Buenos Ayres, Montevideo, and the River Plate.

Barbour, Barclay, and Co

CALLE CHACABUCCO, 13.

Sept. 40.

Sewing Machines.

A large and varied assortment on hand. Warranted to work well. They are all of the latest and most improved inventions, and of different prices.

JOHN SHAW,

119 204 Calle Venezuela.

Estancia for Sale.

By order of Dr. Echeverría, Judge of 1a. Instancia, will be sold by auction, on the evenings of the 5th, 6th, and 7th of September in the galleries of the Cabildo, an estancia situate in the partido of Villa Mercedes, containing half a league front by a league in depth, valued at \$900,000 per league, and belonging to the late Mr. Cornelius Garaghan.

For further particulars, apply at the office of D. Tulio Méndez.

By order, August 10th

MANUEL GRANADOS.

1 m J 11.

WANTED.

A Servant, who will make herself generally useful. None need apply without good recommendations. Calle Perú, No. 280. 13A, 3p

NOTICE.

Cash will be given at a moderate interest to all Sheep Farmers on their wool, not compromising the sale.

PARKER Y CORDERO.

Reconquista, No. 46. 13A, 3p.

Pianoforte and Singing.

Mrs. J. J. Curtis, Professor of the Pianoforte and Singing, begs to inform her friends and pupils that she has removed to 79, Calle Tucuman, where all engagements may be made. 3p, A14

"The Standard."—Printed and Published every morning at the STANDARD Printing Office, No. 74 Calle Bolívar, by the Proprietors and Editors M. O. & E. T. MULHALL